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Newsletter of the BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY
Contributions to the Editor: Arthur Wright F.P.S.,D.B.A. 36 York Place · Edinburgh · EH1 3HU

SPRING MEETING

Date	April 7—9 1978
Venue	To be held in Cayley Hall of Residence, Loughborough University of Technology, Lecture Theatre F002 (Science Building)
Cost	Accommodation and meals £25 plus VAT.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Friday, April 7

6.30 pm	Dinner
8.00 pm	Sherry Reception — Miss K. Thompson, "A Portrait of Leicestershire"

Saturday, April 8

8.30 am	Breakfast
9.15 am	Mrs J. Burnby, BPh, MPS, President, British Society for the History of Pharmacy "The Education of an Apothecary — Richard Pulteney in Leicestershire"
10.15 am	Coffee
10.30 am	Dr T.D. Whittet, BSc, PhD, DSc, FPS, FRIC, DBA, CBE — "Some Midland Apothecaries"
11.30 am	Miss Jean Raymond, "Public Health in Victorian England"
12.30 pm	Annual General Meeting
1.15 pm	Lunch
Afternoon	Free
8.00 pm	Conference Dinner — Mr A.G.M. Madge "China, Past and Present"

Sunday, April 9

9.00 am	Breakfast
9.45 am	Mr Peter Wallis, "The 18th Century Man of Medicine — Computerised"
10.45 am	Coffee
11.00 am	Mr B.R. Edwards, MSc, MEd, MPS, GradCertEd — "Origins and Early Development of Pharmaceutical Education in Liverpool"
Noon	Dr W.E. Court, MPharm, PhD, FPS. FLS — "The Founding of Bradford School of Pharmacy"
12.30 pm	Lunch

BOOK NOW:—

Applications to the Secretary,
British Society for the History of Pharmacy,
36 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3HU

ITALIAN CONGRESS

The Italian Academy of History of Pharmacy is organising an international congress at Ferrara on October 6—9. The main topic will be the classification of pharmacy containers (ceramic, china, glass, metal and wood etc). The Academy also hopes to arrange special discussions on ceramics dealing with the earths used, paints and decorations over the centuries. The inaugural session on the morning of Friday October 6 will take place in the Great Hall of the University of Ferrara followed by "study meetings". On Monday October 9 a trip to Pomposa and Ravenna has been arranged. Further information from Professor A.E. Vitolo, 1 Via Pardo Roquez, Pisa.

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Impact of British Pharmacy in Malta

By Paul Cassar

In a paper dealing with the stationery, labels and press advertisements of Maltese pharmacists of the past[1], it was noted how some of this literary material mirrored the impact of British pharmacy upon the pharmaceutical business in Malta.

Historically the British connexion with the Maltese Islands began in 1800. During the subsequent one hundred and seventy four years, intimate political, economic and cultural ties were developed with Great Britain so that, like other facets of Maltese life, the local pharmaceutical trade followed, in many respects, a British pattern as shown by:— the names of the pharmacy shops; the titles of the pharmacist; the type of his professional qualifications; the use of the British Pharmacopoeia; the setting up of a consultation room for physicians and surgeons on the pharmacy premises; the presence of British pharmacists on the island; and the display of the Royal Coat-of-Arms on stationery.

The names of the pharmacy shops

A survey of the various pharmacies that existed between 1833 and 1976 shows that several signboards bore distinctly British inscriptions. One of the earliest pharmacies to be set up in the last century at 4 Old Theatre Street, Valletta was established in 1833 and called the "English Dispensary". Others were named the "British Pharmacy", later changed to the "British Dispensary" (active in 1881) at 119 Merchants Street; The "New British Dispensary" (established in 1843) at 4 St John Street; The "Original English Dispensary" (1876) at 32 in the same street; "British Dispensary" (1850) at 245; the "British Central Pharmacy" (1899) at 261; Dr. Fab. Berg's "English Dispensary" (1881) at 267; the Economical British Dispensary" (established in 1888) at 35; the "English Pharmacy" (1876) at 50 — all in *Strada Reale* (now Republic Street), Valletta. The "Anglo-Maltese Dispensary" was established in 1881 at Prince of Wales Road, Sliema; and the "English Pharmacy" (active in 1896) and the "Cottonera English Dispensary" (active in 1914) at Bormla.

Other signboards recalled past imperial British links with such names as the "Colonial Pharmacy" at Valletta and at Hamrun; the "Royal Pharmacy" at Valletta and at Pawla; the "Crown Pharmacy", the "Dominion Pharmacy" and the "Kingsway Pharmacy" — all in Valletta; and the "Regal Pharmacy," Msida.

The titles of the pharmacist

Until the 19th century the pharmacist was referred to in Italian as *aromatario* or *farmacista* or *chimico-farmacista*. These titles were eventually replaced by the English denomination of apothecary (1868), chemist (1868), chemist and dispenser (1902), dispenser (1908), pharmaceutical chemist (1908) and druggist (1933 but may be earlier)[2].

The premises were originally called by the Italian name of *farmacia* but from the third decade of the last century it began to be supplanted by the British designation of dispensary (1833) or pharmacy (1876)[3].

In Great Britain the word *chemist* indicated a producer and retailer of chemical medicines in the 16th century in contrast to the preparer of galenicals; and the title of druggist was given to the importer and wholesaler of drugs in the 17th century. By the 1790s the chemist and the druggist had taken over the compounding and dispensing of the physician's presceiptions from the apothecaries who eventually became the present general practitioners in the United Kingdom. The composite term *chemist and druggist* came into use in London in the last decade of the 19th century when this practitioner became established as the professional pharmacist of the nation[4].

No such developments occurred in Malta but the term *Family Chemist,* which was current in England by the 1840s,[5] was adopted by Mr C. Mizzi of Mizzi's Dispensary, 278 Strada Reale, Valletta who styled himself as Dispensing and Family Chemist.

Professional qualifications

A Pharmacy School had been operating in Malta since 1729 if not earlier[6] and diplomas were granted to candidates successful at the required examinations. However, between 1894 and 1906 a number of Maltese

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Some Provincial Apothecaries

By J. Burnby

The following is an abstract from Mrs Burnby's paper presented at the History of Pharmacy Session, British Pharmaceutical Conference, Sheffield on September 13. The other paper, by Dr Tring was published in the previous edition of the "Historian".

In a well known book written about William Withering in 1950 it was stated, "Just as a tinker-soldier or a sailor-ploughboy is impossible, so a gentleman- apothecary is unthinkable"[1]. Nineteen years later Ketton-Cremer in his "Norfolk and the Civil War" wrote of George Cooke of Fritton, a non-conformist minister, that he was the object of frequent gibes "because he had been an apothecary"[2].

The denigration is continued with the apothecarie's successors, the chemists and druggists. W.J. Reader has published an interesting examination of the rise of the professional classes in 19th century England, and in considering the Medical Act of 1886 said it had had the effect of "finally shutting out the chemists and druggists from the medical profession". As they had set up the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841, the School of Pharmacy in 1842 and received a Royal Charter in 1843, "their separation from the doctors, though undesired, was not undignified, but in the nature of things they could never escape the taint of retail trade"[3]. Just recently we have been in receipt of a message from a minister of the Crown. He indicated that, "Pharmacy as a profession was unique in that it brought together both professional and trading activities", going on to add "the growth of National Health Service dispensing in economic importance to retail pharmacy has led some to look for a role concerned only with dispensing and allied professional matters. I hope that such thoughts do not arise out of shame for being engaged in selling... You should be proud of your ability to sell professionally"[4].

There is little doubt that whether we call it 'retail' or 'general practice' the common view is that there is a lowering of social status by standing behind the counter of a shop. And that it has always been so. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from this belief is that these shop-keepers must have come from near the bottom of the rungs of society, that they were ignorant, and were probably quite unethical and even unscrupulous in their efforts to amass money because they had no professional standards nor did they associate with those who had.

A close examination of the lives of some apothecaries of the 17th and 18th centuries does not however confirm this view.

John Mason Good in 1795 feared that the increasing competition from the chemists and druggists would result in the apothecaries no longer being able to attract apprentices from amongst the sons of "respectable families". In the past many had been armigerous, men such as John Crane and Robert Tabor of Cambridge, Charles Nedham of Leicestershire, the Meynells of London and the well known Franceys family of Derby. Little has ever been written about the lives of these men.

One of the chief stumbling blocks to the study of the apothecary's position in the community is, to use a modern term, to define his job-description. Inventories can tell us which groceries, sweetmeats or medical lines they sold, what apparatus they had, how large was their house, the value of their furnishings, and whether they were flourishing or on the verge of insolvency. They do not give much help though in deciding whether the apothecary had confined himself to dispensing and compounding and the sale of drugs, or whether he counter-prescribed and visited patients in their homes. In order to define the apothecary's business we need his day books, letter books and sales and purchases ledgers; few have survived the ravages of 200 years. Fortunately the day book and account book, running from 1711 to 1734, of Thomas Bott are to be found in the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock. An examination of them shows that apart from a flourishing shop Thomas had also a busy medical practice.

He sold "currans", raisins, sugar, cloves, mace, soap, indigo and treacle, but the bulk of his transactions was for medicines. Syrup of violets, foetid

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so that it is reasonable to assume that, as in England, a certain amount of commercial rivalry existed among pharmacists in the Maltese Islands.

Royal Patronage

Emphasis on the patronage of the pharmacy by the aristocracy and by royalty prevailed in Great Britain during the early 19th century [22]. The same custom existed in Malta where the display of the British Royal Coat-of-Arms on labels and advertisements was meant to enhance the prestige of the pharmacist, the implication being that his establishment enjoyed the patronage of some member of the royal family. For instance, Mr W. Kingston of the English Dispensary of Valletta stated in his labels and advertisements that he runs his pharmacy "by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Their R.I.H. the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh" [23]. It appears, however, that such claims were not always officially authorised for a government notice issued in 1904 referred to tradesmen in Malta who were "posting up notices to the effect that they were carrying on their business by appointment to, or patronage of, H.M. the King or other Member of the Royal Family" when actually they were not in possession of the warrants specified in Ordinance XVI of 1903. In fact there were only two firms, at this period, who held Royal Warrants of patronage in Malta — a photographer and a tailor [24].

Epilogue

Malta severed its connexions with Great Britain when it became independent in 1964 and a Republic in 1974. This political change, however, has so far had no effect on the pharmaceutical trade on at least two aspects — the designation of "Royal", "British" and "Colonial" can still be seen on the old signboards; and the British Pharmacopoeia is still the official pharmacopoeia of the Maltese Islands.

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Some Provincial Apothecaries

Continued from p.6

were to become the outcasts of their families. We may well agree with Professor Willan's conclusion in his study of Abraham Dent of Kirby Stephen that the everyday life of a country shopkeeper was less bucolic and provincial than was supposed.[6]

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OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr Heinz Norden on February 1, following an accident. A noted collector of medical and pharmaceutical antiques Mr Norden was a regular attender at the Society's meetings accompanied by his wife to whom we extend our sympathy.

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young men desiring to take up pharmacy as a career preferred to proceed to Great Britain to study and qualify at the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society that had been founded in 1841[7].

In 1910 out of seventy-three Maltese pharmacists in business in the island, twelve were members of the Society[8]. It seems that the last surviving member of that batch of British qualified pharmacists was Mr Arthur R. Felice of Zabbar who died on July 4 1960 aged 89. Two other Maltese pharmacists obtained the membership of the Society in more recent times — Mr Charles Lanzen on June 20 1949 and Mr Reginald Fava on July 31 1957 [10].

The use of the British Pharmacopoeia

In the early 19th century, Italian pharmacopoeias were used by Maltese pharmacists. A copy of the *Farmacopea* by G. Brugnatelli of 1803 is inscribed *Ar (omatario) Ignatis Costu della Senglea* (Pharmacist Ignatius Costu of Senglea) and a *Farmacopea Ferrarese* by A. Campana of 1838 bears the surname "Randon" in block letters, presumably the surname of Nicola Randon who was active at Bermla in the 1840s [11].

On April 1 1834 the pharmacist of the Civil Hospital, which was a government institution, was instructed to issue medicines in conformity with the Imperial Weights and Measures Act of 1828. He was to be guided by the London Pharmacopoeia which was made mandatory by law for all pharmacists in 1854. When, in 1864, that publication was superseded by the British Pharmacopoeia, the latter was adopted as the official pharmacopoeia in the island and so remains to this day [12].

The Consultation Room

The consultation room, where patients were given medical advice and treatment by physicians and surgeons came to occupy a part of the pharmacy premises in England by 1843[13]. In that same year it emerged also in Malta where it is still a feature of several pharmacies in the island. On September 12 1843 a Mr Walter Tyrrel, "a surgeon oculist", who passed through Malta from London on his way to Alexandria, was treating eye diseases at Calleja's (English) Dispensary, 112 Strade Vescove, Valletta [14]. In 1868 we hear of a Dr St. John Edwards seeing patients at Kingston's Dispensary, Valletta [15]. By 1888, teeth extractions were being carried out at the Vilhena Dispensary of Floriana[16] and a "Dentistry Department" was in existence by 1899 at Kingston's Dispensary [17].

At the beginning of the present century, it became customary for pharmacy owners to announce in their advertisements the names of the physicians and surgeons attending at their pharmacy. Here is an example from 1918:—

The St John's Dispensary
50 Strada San Giovanni Valletta
Medical and Surgical Attendance daily by
Dr. P. Xuereb B.Sc., M.D.
Dr. Jos. Ellul B.Sc., M.D.
Dr. Fred. Maempel M.D.
All prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed.
Patent Medicines & all toilet requisites
L. & S. Xuereb
Tel. 165 Sole proprietors[18].

In some instances the consultation room had developed, at this period, into an operation room as the following advertisement testifies:—

(Picture of Operation Room
Modern Surgery
(Established 1908)
For Diseases of Women and Venereal
Consultations and Operations
from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
by
Dr Paul Grech
Farmacia Internazionale,
375 c Strada Reale, Hamrun[19].

British Pharmacists in Malta

During the whole of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, Great Britain maintained a military and naval garrison in Malta. Kingston's English Dispensary (active 1859) and Woolley's Pharmacy (active 1843), both at Valletta, were owned and managed by British pharmacists. Mr W. Kingston tried to catch the attention of servicemen and their families by stressing in his newspaper advertisements that he was an "Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain". A similar policy was adopted by the Collis and Williams Pharmacy of Valletta that was acquired in 1897 by the English chemist A.L. Barrett who "respectfully informed newcomers to Malta", in an advertisement of 1900, that the pharmacy was run by English chemists and that its clientele would be "attended to by Englishmen only" [20].

This establishment also claimed that it was "the cheapest place in Malta compatible with good quality". This competitive element in prices had been started in England by Jesse Boot towards the 1870s when he exhibited the slogan "Drugs and Proprietary Medicines at Reduced Prices" in one of his London shops [21]. Variations of this slogan were incorporated in the advertisements of various pharmacies in Malta

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pills, serpentaey roots, vomits, plasters, draughts, electuaries, Lap de Goa, sal volatile, all figured in his accounts. He charged Mr Waren of the Talbot five shillings for "curing yr. hands and head and attendance", and his fee for drawing a tooth or for a phlebotomy was a shilling. It has been said that apothecaries only physicked the poorer people but this is not supported by these account books.[5] The Right Honourable William Bromley paid £2 19s.4d. for medicines (from July 4 to September 7 1711), and Lord Craven of Combe's bill had reached by September 1724 £69 12s.1d. This figure did not include fees for five visits in 1720 and an overnight stay at Combe in 1720, nor for six visits to a relative two years later which were "All left at pleasure".

The Botts were connected with the Gresleys of Drakelow, a powerful family in South-West Derbyshire and were themselves, according to Kippis, "seated in Staffordshire for several centuries". Uncle John Bott had an estate at Dunstall and was a friend of Dr Robert Plot, keeper of the Ashmolean museum and professor of chemistry at Oxford. Thomas's father Septimus, being a younger son, had had to make his own way in the world and so became an apothecary in Coventry. He married Joan Pigeon, the widow of Thomas, alderman and apothecary and probably Septimus's apprentice master. At the time of his death in 1702 he too was an alderman, he owned lands and houses in Warwickshire, land in Kent and two houses in Coventry. His second son Thomas inherited the fine practice in the Cross Cheaping.

Comfortable lives

From Mrs Bott's bills and receipts (Thomas married Elizabeth the daughter of his cousin Ann Gresley) it can be seen the Botts led comfortable lives if marred by the tragedy of the early deaths of their children. Elizabeth had clothes sent from London and her local seamstress altered her flowered silk gown and a Chinese one for 1s.6d., whilst Septimus bought finest Havannah snuff and Hyson tea in the capital.

This study of the two Botts serves to place them firmly in a comfortable niche in the society of their day. It provides also an interesting commentary on early 18th century provincial life. On the one hand are county families such as the Gresleys, the land owners such as some of the Botts and the men of the church such as Dr Armestead, Thomas's brother-in-law, and on the other, are the traders as for example the mercers of Burton and Tutbury (Thomas's cousins) and the apothecaries who kept busy retail shops selling groceries and drugs and yet had extensive medical practices. Their lives intermingled and they appear to have been on close intimate terms with each other, a far cry from the social stratigraphy of Victorian England.

A similar examination of the lives and background of Thomas and Lewis Dickenson, apothecaries of Stafford, shows much the same picture.

Unlike the Botts they do not seem to have laid claim to a coat-of-arms but sprang from a substantial yeoman family. Their forebears had held lands and the manor house of Acton Trussell since at least 1593; six Lewis Dickensons following each other in direct descent. The brother of the sixth Lewis, Thomas, became an apothecary in Stafford. He did not live to a great age but before he died his eldest son, yet another Lewis, was apprenticed to John Mynors apothecary of Ashby de la Zouch. Both men have left us some of their account books.

Thomas's ledger (1707—22) shows his practice to have been very similar to that of the Botts. He opened veins at a shilling or half a crown a time, dressed legs, dispensed juleps, fomentations or draughts, supplied breast plasters for Mrs Hicks and the ingredients for Major Ashby's surfeit water, sold snuff and Piermont water to the Reverend Addenbrook, also mentioned are horse powders, calomel pills and fennel seeds, sago, coffee, tea and milk-water. Fifteen years later in his son's book (1736—55) the emphasis on medicines had increased and that of groceries lessened, though sago, tea, vinegar and barley sugar were still sold and horses still treated.

Together with these ledgers are a large number of letters which are most informative. A family friend wrote to Lewis's brother Thomas, a master grocer in Worcester, that Lewis was about to marry into the county family of the Palmers of Aston Hall, and she also revealed that he was not tied to his shop but travelled forth to visit his patients. Other correspondence tells of his trials in the executorship of his brother-in-law's will, nor was the last testament of one of the Drakefords of Forebridge any less troublesome. He also became mayor of Stafford. Another branch of the Dickensons were master braziers in Newport, Salop; they were prosperous and their descendants became well placed solicitors and clerics. Nor was this closely connected family a collection of stay-at-home country bumpkins. One uncle was a banker in London and a cousin a merchant in the same city; they visited each other and their in-laws frequently, travelling to London, Reading, and to Bath to take the waters.

It is not surprising therefore that such county families as the Dixies, the Farnhams, the Turvilles and the Nedhams of Leicestershire, the Parkyns of Nottinghamshire, and the Franceys and the Meynells of Derbyshire thought it to be perfectly proper for them to apprentice their younger sons to apothecaries in the first half of the 18th century. Yes, they would be engaged in retail trade but this did not mean that they

(continued on p4.)

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INAUGURAL FOUNDATION LECTURE

The distance between modern Lambeth and venerable Bloomsbury contracted on March 2 when many members of the Society and their friends gathered in the Pharmaceutical Society's new house in Lambeth to hear Sir John Hanbury's reminiscences on an era which belonged more to 17 Bloomsbury Square (see p. 2).

The large gathering enjoyed the speaker's authoritative review of an important pharmaceutical era. Members also relaxed during the meal that followed and added their recollections.

The officers and members are grateful to Sir John for the excellent presentation of his paper and to E. R. Squibb & Sons Ltd who supported the idea of a Foundation Lecture.

Sir John Hanbury

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE 1978

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, COVENTRY

The History of Pharmacy session will be held in the Science Block on Tuesday, September 12 at 2.15 pm. Papers

1. "Apothecaries Hall and the First Steam Engines" by Mr Alan Smith, a mining engineer by profession but currently the Head of the Science and Technology Division of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.
2. "The Origins and Development of Pharmaceutical Education in the Birmingham Area" by Mr M. H. Jepson and Mr F. C. G. Edwards (University of Aston in Birmingham)

Those who intend to be present at the session should inform the Secretary, British Society for the History of Pharmacy, 36 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3HU so that adequate arrangements can be made.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS 1979

"The contribution of pharmacy to the history of civilisation and the history of humane sciences" is the topic for the International Congress of the History of Pharmacy to be held in Basle and Lausanne, June 13-19, 1979.

Offers of papers and summaries should be sent, before March 1, 1979 to

Dr G. Schramm, Director of Pharmacy
Stadtspital Waid/Zürich
Tièchestrasse 99
CH-8037 Zürich/Switzerland

Dr Schramm will also deal with general enquiries concerning the Congress, application forms and provisional registrations.

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A Reminiscence:

Pharmacy in the First Half of the 20th Century:

By SIR JOHN HANBURY

An abstract from the paper given at The Inaugural Foundation Lecture, on March 2.

It is not easy to allot a precise date to the foundation of the science of organic chemistry, but undoubtedly the year 1811 has strong claims for in that year Gay-Lussac and Thenard elaborated analytical methods for the determination of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen in materials of vegetable and animal origin, thereby achieving the essential pre-requisite to progress in all other fields of organic chemistry.

At around 1800 a wide range of inorganic chemicals were used in pharmacy and they were indeed largely manufactured in the premises of apothecaries and druggists. To illustrate the comprehensiveness of these activities the Plough Court pharmacy was making amongst many other things, hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acids, ammonia, borax, camphor, pure potassium hydroxide in sticks, silver nitrate, sulphur, ether, ferrous sulphate, not less than 10 salts and oxides of mercury and many salts of antimony, arsenic, zinc and bismuth. The younger generation of pharmacists may not altogether appreciate the high level of skill and enterprise shown in the retail establishments of their forebears of 150 years ago.

One remarkable character who worked in the Plough Court pharmacy as a laboratory assistant to William Allen and Luke Howard was Joseph Jewell. He kept a unique diary describing the work done in an apothecary's business in the period just before and after 1800. I would like to quote just one passage from this diary as follows:

"My master gave me a large scope to extend my chemical pursuits but I aimed at rather more than the place was calculated for and in two or three instances had near been suffocated with pernicious vapour; twice got badly burnt, once with ether and the other with crocus of antimony, In both cases the premises at Plough Court had like to have been set on fire. ...It will take too much room here to relate the whole of this case and many more which I could relate of my chemical seasoning. My master used to say he should have him a complete chemist after I have lost an eye, a leg and an arm but through mercy I have good use of my legs and arms yet but my eyes have been materially hurt by repeated accidents."

Sir John said "It is interesting to speculate what Her Majesty's Inspectors under the Health and Safety at Work legislation might have to say ... It seems hard to believe but I was assured by no less a person than Geoffery Howard that ether was being distilled over a charcoal fire as recently as 1906."

Sir John then turned to Thomas Morson who after an apprenticeship in a pharmacy in Farringdon Street, went to Paris in 1818 where he became greatly interested in the work that was being done on the isolation of the alkaloids. On his return to London 1821 he experimented in the production of pure chemicals in a small room at the back of the shop in which the first morphine and the first quinine to be made in the UK were prepared. In 1822, having become the owner of the business, Morson published his first price list containing about a dozen items on a single sheet of paper. He advertised the availability of quinine sulphate, morphine sulphate, iodine, potassium idoide, strychnine, emetine and several other alkaloids.

Three years later, however, he issued a far more comprehensive price list embracing the full quota of pharmaceutical chemicals then in use. From that time onward a steady flow of new chemicals continued. Morson expanded into a larger laboratory in Southampton Row where in 1836 the first creosote was prepared by the distillation of Baltic pine tar. The first creosote was sold for £2.00 per ounce, the purchasers being Barron Harveys, one of the predecessors of what became the British Drug Houses.

In 1865 Joseph Lister began the systematic use of carbolic acid in aseptic surgery and it is interesting to note that in 1886 the pharmacist William Martindale drew Lister's attention to the antiseptic properties of the double cyanide of zinc and mercury, a salt which constituted a speciality of Martindale's in the 1880's.

Romantic age

Perhaps the last survivor of what we may call the romantic age of chemistry was the regular preparation right up to the year 1914 of uric acid. This involved the daily collection of snakes' excreta from the zoo, this being transported to Ponders End where it was duly processed for its uric acid content. The development of antiseptics and vaccines and a fuller understanding of bacteriology brought about a steady improvement in the control of the infectious diseases and in parallel with these advances it came to be realised how necessary it was to improve standards of nutrition without which all the advances in medicine were likely to be abortive. The field of improved nutrition was one in which pharmacists began to play an important role.

Round about 1930 the year in which Sir John entered pharmacy cod liver oil was joined as a source of vitamins A and D by halibut liver oil which was in fact about 50 times richer in vitamin A than was cod liver oil.

Another nutritional product was malt extract. "I regret to say that many quite indefensible claims were made for the therapeutic virtues of malt extract. At least one company, which shall be nameless, offered it as an efficacious treatment for tuberculosis." Its real value was that it was a palatable and easily digestible source of carbohydrate and calories and it contained about 4% of protein. At a time when nutrition was still far from satisfactory, it had its place and in the first half of this century pharmacists disposed of thousands of tons of it every year.

"Those of us who like myself were brought up in a world in which vegetable drugs were still predominant cannot but feel a nostalgia for days past. Vegetable drugs smelt so nice and seemed so wholesome even if honesty obliges us to admit that a large proportion of the drugs, even those of the B.P. 1914, were of little more than placebo value".

Sir John later mentioned two products of animal origin, one was a 9 days wonder, the other incomparably the most important of all, insulin. In the late 1920's a surgeon published a paper claiming that the parathyroid gland secreted a hormone that regulated growth processes and that one of the underlying causes of cancer was a deficiency of that hormone. This led on our part to a frantic world-wide scramble for parathyroid glands and a crash research program into the production of a clinically effective preparation. For a year or two hopes were high but it soon became apparent that it was a non-starter. "I remember in 1932 every inch of refrigerator space at Bethnal Green was crammed with parathyroid glands that eventually had to be destroyed." It was a prime example, even in those days, of the highly speculative nature of so much pharmaceutical research.

Insulin technology was well documented but possibly the personalities involved in those early days are known to few alive today.

"In my recollection two of the outstanding were Sir Henry Dale and Dr Francis Carr. Sir Henry Dale had been closely associated with the early pharmacological and clinical work and he was surely one of the great men of 20th Century medicine. I shall never forget

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a symposium on insulin that was held in London in about 1960 and during the lunch break Sir Henry, who was by then a revered and venerable figure, was surrounded by a group of young foreign scientists to whom he was retailing a flow of anecdotes in a mixture of English and German. F. H. Carr was another man of great charm and learning who for many years had been technical director of B.D.H. and controlled insulin production at Graham Street."

Recalling some of the great names of the early association—British Insulin Manufacturers the speaker mentioned on the research side, in addition to Dale and Carr, there were Drs. Trevan and Kelleway of B.W. and Sir Jack Drummond of Boots. In addition to the scientists there were the chief executives and marketing directors, T. R. G. Bennett and Gordon Oakes of B.W. and that very distinguished pair from Boots, Charles Saul and Leonard Anderson.

"Len Anderson was one of the most handsome men I ever knew."

"When I had prepared the written draft of this talk I realised that I had omitted to make any mention of two not unimportant pharmaceutical ventures with which I had been associated. One was the BP Commission, of which I was a member for 25 years and the other was the Cohen Committee on the classification of proprietary preparations. The work done by the Commission is there for all to see in the successive volumes that we produced but my main recollection is of the personalities that comprised the Commission itself, the staff and the members of the various expert committees. Owing to the interruptions caused by World War I, there had been a long gap between the BPs of 1914 and 1932 and then in World War II the same thing happened and there was a gap of 16 years between the BPs of 1932 and 1948. I was appointed to the new Commission set up in 1948 in place of R. R. Bennett and my responsibility was primarily for crude drugs and galenicals and steril products. Of all the committees on which I served, crude drugs aroused the most violent emotions and I was told that at one time Tommy Wallis and Professor Small of Belfast very nearly came to blows over whether the length of a trichome of some drug or other should be 5 microns or 6. Another extremely obstinate character who would split hairs for hours was J. L. Forsdike of Boots. That 1948 Commission was the suavest and most erudite of all. We were presided over by Derrick Dunlop who dispensed great charm suitably mixed with firmness and a degree of cynicism which rapidly deflated the opinionated or pompous. Philip Hamill of the MRC and the then Sir Henry Cohen had Greek and Latin tags appropriate to all situations and in charge of all of us was the formidable figure of the Secretary Charles Hampshire. Hampshire made no secret of the fact that he had very little opinion of the pharmaceutical industry and no matter what the context he invariably referred to me and them as 'The Wholesalers'.

Unpopular committee

The Cohen Committee was set up in 1948 to categorise all proprietary preparations, a process which was of course highly unpopular with the industry. It was a most distinguished collection of physicians, both hospital consultants and GPs and in my opinion it did a great deal of good, not least to the industry itself. In 1948 there was still a large carry-over from the past of some pretty disreputable therapeutic rubbish and the committee's work hastened the cleansing process and made the industry consider any supporting evidence with greater care before introducing new products. The two pharmacist members of the committee were Donald Sparshott and myself and although we incurred much ABPI wrath at the time I am unrepentant in thinking that on balance our activities were far more beneficial than otherwise. I think that the work and personnel of the Cohen and Macgregor committees are a part of history and the story should be recorded possibly by this Society."

LETTERS

Stuttering remedies

I am currently investigating the treatment of stuttering in 19th century Britain and am wondering whether members know of any pharmaceutical remedies for this complaint. In view of the numbers of quacks reputedly operating, it occurs to me that they may have been peddling nostrums, amongst other things. However, all I have found on drugs are references in various medical treatises to the use of cathartics, antispasmodics and tonics, prescriptions usually being made on the assumption that stuttering was in the same category of diseases as chorea and epilepsy.

I would be most grateful for members help.

Denyse Rockey (Mrs)
Linacre College
Oxford

The Provincial Apothecary

About two years ago I read a paper on Dr. John Mervin Nooth, and his apparatus for preparing artificial mineral waters, at the symposium organised by the British Society for the History of Pharmacy. During my researches on Nooth I began to have doubts about the validity of the picture of the provincial apothecary painted by such writers as Lester King,[1] so I found your report of Mrs J. Burnby's paper[2] of considerable interest.

According to information supplied by the Dorset Assistant County archivist Dr. Nooth's father, Henry Nooth, who was born in 1712, was a son of the Rev. Mr. Nooth, Prebendary of Wells. In 1732 Henry married Biddy (Bridget), younger daughter of John Mervin, apothecary, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset. Henry Nooth, at the time of his marriage, was described as an apothecary, although he was only 20 years of age and it seems likely to me that he was apprenticed to John Mervin. John Mervin died the following year, 1733, and his will and its administration are in the Dorset archives. John Mervin was clearly a man of some substance. His son Edward, Biddy's brother, was entered at Balliol College on February 21, 1728 (new style) and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1732. He is described in the *Alum. Oxoniensis* as *s. John, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, gent.*

In his will John Mervin described himself as "of Sturminster Newton Castle". Such a building is mentioned in some of the Dorset guide books; in one it is described as "the ruin not of a castle, but of a stone house, perhaps medieval." It is situated on the hill immediately on the south side of the A357, facing the stone bridge over the River Stour that leads to the town itself. When I visited it in July, 1976, little more than one corner of the building, heavily overgrown, remained, and from what it was possible to make out, the details of the architecture appeared Gothic, and the building itself must have been a substantial residence in its time.

John Mervin does not give a detailed inventory of his possessions, but Henry Nooth must have been a man of some wealth also. His son John Mervin Nooth studied medicine at Edinburgh, was able to afford to do the "grand tour", lived in lodgings in Bond Street, indulged in expensive scientific pursuits, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society, yet he did not practise medicine in the metropolis since he never became a licenciate of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1775 he was appointed to a senior post in the medical services of the British Army in North America. His brother Henry was able to purchase first a Commission, and then progressive advancement, in a very fashionable regiment, the 4th Dragoons, and to marry into the landed gentry, his wife being Anne Assheton Yates, the female survivor in the line of an extinct baronetcy, Vavasour of Spaldington. In 1791 Henry Nooth assumed the name of Vavasour. He was created a baronet in 1801. His grandson, Sir Henry Mervin Vavasour, the 3rd Bt., was the

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premier baronet of the United Kingdom, and died without male survivors in 1912, at the age of 98; he married twice, his first wife being the Hon. Louisa Anne Neville, daughter of Lord Braybrooke, who first deciphered and published Pepys's diaries. It is an intriguing thought that Sir Henry Vavasour, who was born in 1814 and died in 1912, may have had lively memories of his grand-uncle, John Mervin Nooth, who was born in 1737 and died in his 91st year, when his grand-nephew was fourteen years old; a span of 169 years. Nooth's youngest brother, James, a surgeon in Bath, married Elizabeth Bindley, only daughter of John Bindley, Esq., M.P., of Caversham Grove, Oxon.

My paper on Nooth himself, which appears in the April 1978 issue of British Journal of Anaesthesia contains very little of the family history, which I was not able to include for reasons of space. Apart from the assistance received from the Dorset Archivist, the remainder of the above information has been gleaned, slowly and painfully, from the Public Records Office, and the records of the Society of Geneaologists. It surely supports the view that some of the provincial apothecaries, at least, must have been quite a different kettle of fish from the London variety.

D. Zuck
Consultant Anaesthetist
Enfield District Hospital
Enfield, Middx EN2 8JL

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Thomas Holloway's Tokens

by W. A. JACKSON

In 1857, Thomas Holloway issued two tokens advertising his pills and ointments. These are similar in design, the only difference being that one is of penny and the other of halfpenny size. Both were re-issued in 1858, and my specimens bear this latter date.

Although they carry no promise of repayment, and so are classed as Tradesmen's (advertisement) Tickets by numismatists, there can be little doubt that they were used as money. Some were issued in London, but the majority of them were sent to Australia, and are thought to have formed a part of the early currency there.

The name J. Moore, which appears on the truncation of Holloway's bust, and the initials J.M. on the reverse side of the token, are those of the diesinker, Joseph Moore of Birmingham.

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Information on other Tradesmen's Tickets, including several of pharmaceutical interest, is to be found in Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens, by R. C. Bell, Corbitt & Hunter Limited, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1966.

Thomas Holloway's Tokens, Halfpenny and Penny Size. Obverse: Bust of Thomas Holloway facing left, with J. Moore on the truncation. Legend: PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY LONDON. Reverse: Figure of Hygeia seated between two pedestals and facing right, with her right foot resting on a stool. The pedestal on the left is surmounted by an orb and that on the right by a flame. A serpent is climbing up his pedestal and drinking from a cup held in Hygeia's left hand. On the ground at the right are the initials, J. M. Legend: HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT with 1858 in the exergue. Edge: Plain

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Education of a Provincial Apothecary

The following is an abstract from a paper given at the Loughborough conference by Mrs Burnby, president of the Society.

Richard Poultney, apothecary, was a prolific letter writer and, from his correspondence an excellent impression can be gained of the education of a provincial apothecary in the mid 18th century. Born in Loughborough during May 1730, Poultney was a pupil at Loughborough Grammar School which can claim that four of its old pupils achieved Fellowship of the Royal Society, Richard Poultney being the first one. There were some 7 score children at the school in the Elizabethan period and we know what their timetable would have been. It would probably have altered little when Richard went there in either 1737 or 1738.

The day began early at 6.00 am. If the homework had not been done the night before it was written out between then and 7.00 am under the supervision of the usher. Work with the master began at 7.00 am. They broke off for breakfast and for what was termed "honest recreation" at about 9 o'clock. Morning school was resumed at 9.30 and continued until 11.00 am. The break for dinner was a long one lasting until 1.00 pm, possibly to allow some of the boys to walk home if so desired. Afternoon school lasted until 5.30 pm with a quarter of an hour's break for "drinking and necessaries". The school day finished with 30 minutes of Bible reading, a psalm and a prayer. This was of course a six day week, though diligent scholars were given part of an afternoon a week for recreation and sport which was to be "gentlemanly and not clownish". Just when he left school, we do not know, but it was probably in 1745 or 1746, after which he was apprenticed to a Mr Harris, an apothecary in the town.

Richard was undoubtedly a studious boy with a great love of books and the Linnean Society has a collection of abstracts written by Poultney, including one dated March 24, 1741, possibly the first he ever made (at the age of 12). They show he had a keen interest in travel, philology, heraldry and natural history.

Some time after beginning his apprenticeship, his interests turned to "materia medica" and he began to abstract notes from the reference books of the day.

We know almost nothing of the apprentice master but very much more of his son, Thomas, who was also an apprentice apothecary. Presumably he had received some training from his father but, by 1747, he was under the tutorship of an apothecary in Leicester. For 5 years, the two apprentices wrote at frequent intervals to each other, exchanging views, experiences and text books. They discussed the dangers of sophisticated gentian root, noted the effects of drugs on dogs, experimented with electrostatics, avidly read Mead and Juvenal and speculated on the causes of infection. Another of Richard's close correspondents was James Taylor, a student at the erudite Kibworth and Northampton dissenting academies. From his letters to Taylor the impression is given that Poultney was not always happy in his apprenticeship, although he never actually stated where the problem lay. However, he did write at a later date that he had, during his apprenticeship, pursued his "botanic amusements by stealth."

By August 1752, Poultney was determined to set up for himself in Leicester and, in October, aged 22, he had his own business. Again, it is evident that his experience was not a happy one. It has been suggested that it was due to Poultney being a dissenter but this is unlikely as "Leicester was a town of dissent", and was more probably due to an accusation of "poaching" on professional preserves.

However, come what may, Richard always had his consolation in botany and it was in 1750, whilst still an apprentice, that he sent his first contribution to the Gentleman's Magazine. The "Seeds of Fungi", was soon to be followed by notes on the "Styptic Fungi". The 186 page manuscript, illustrated by 51 water colours of his study of the flora of Charnwood, made when he was 17, is to be found at the archives department of Leicester Museum. A similar manuscript book entitled "A Catalogue of some of the more rare plants found in the neighbourhood of Leicester, Loughborough and Charley Forest" is in the possession of the Linnean Society. He sent a copy to William, later Sir William, Watson in the autumn of 1756. A letter from Watson

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dated September 1755 shows that Poultney had managed to steal enough time from his shop to make a trip to London when he visited the Chelsea garden but unfortunately was unable to see either Mr Miller or Mr Watson. They hoped to meet him the next year when Watson would show him, not only the garden, but also "the magnificent collection of Sir Hans Sloane".

Correspondence shows that William Watson became a second father, a wise councillor and gave the young apothecary much advice on how to extend his medical and chemical knowledge.

Through Watson, Poultney was put in contact with many of the eminent men of the day including William Hudson, apothecary, botanist and keeper at the newly formed British Museum, and Lord Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society. The association with Hudson unlike that with Sir John Hill proved a happy one, Hudson was generous in his acknowledgements of the help he had received from Poultney in the production of his "Flora Anglica" and was greatly distressed that a printer's error had omitted them from the book.

Having published a number of articles Poultney's thoughts turned towards the possibility of election to the Royal Society. William Watson was able to assist and Poultney became a member on December 11, 1762. Watson and Sir George Baker (of Devonshire colic fame) were responsible for initiating the idea of obtaining a medical degree. Two of his apprentices, Timothy Bentley and Thomas Arnold, proceeded to Edinburgh and he received long enthusiastic and detailed accounts of the professors and their classes, so, in the spring of 1764, he and Maxwell Garthshore of Uppingham travelled north with the object of obtaining M.D.'s. Despite opposition from some 30 students, most of them Americans, on the grounds of lack of attendance at Edinburgh University, he was successful. After qualifying, Poultney spent a few months in Leicester and then went to London and in April 1765 he became an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians. A month later he was established in Blandford Forum, Dorset, where he stayed until his death in 1801.

Poultney's corresdondence shows that many provincial apothecaries were men of culture. Their interests ranged from classical literature in the original Greek or Latin, to religion, from botany to the influence of Lord Bute on the young king. Professionally they tried to keep up to date and to extend their knowledge. They were not men to be despised.

Some Midland Apothecaries

BY DR T. D. WHITTET AND MISS P. M. WHITE

Several of the midland counties are especially rich in records of apothecaries and Miss White has collected a large amount of material about those of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE

There are gravestones mentioning at least six apothecaries in Loughborough Parish churchyard.

The Cooper family

The earliest is that of James Cooper who died on April 1, 1673 aged 63. His son John issued an undated trade token bearing the arms of the Society of Apothecaries. John died on March 15, 1728, aged 84. There are also memorials to his eldest son Samuel and three of his daughters. Samuel died on May 7, 1721 aged 51. We do not know whether he was an apothecary.

James dictated a memorandum will to John leaving all his goods to his wife Elizabeth who was asked to dispose of them or distribute them equally among his children except for Anne who was left the proverbial shilling. The inventory of James' possessions amounted to £57 10s.

The Towers family

Thomas Towers who died on Nov. 18, 1773 aged 80 may well have been the person of that name who was a partner of William Jones, the Chemist & Druggist who had a pharmacy at the sign of the Red Cross in Russell Street, opposite Brydges Street, Covent Garden. Samuel Towers who died on May 28, 1777, aged 54 may have been a relative. He was not Thomas's son as he was the son of the Rev. Samuel Towers, Rector of Rugby, and was probably not a brother as there was a 30 years gap between their births.

In the administration of Samuel's estate he is described as a "Druggist" and his executors were his widow Jane, Samuel Towers, Druggist, presumably his son and John Heyrick of Leicester, gentleman.

Joseph Clarke

Joseph Clarke, apothecary, is mentioned on the tombstone of a relative and we have found his will dated Nov. 6, 1717 and proved in 1721. He was obviously a wealthy man as he left a large amount of land and property. Among the beneficiaries was William Clarke, apothecary of Grantham, his "loving brother". This was the apothecary with whom Sir Isaac Newton lodged when he was a schoolboy.

Some Loughborough apothecaries' inventories

We have numerous other wills, administrations and inventories of Loughborough apothecaries and the following notes are taken from them.

That of Thomas Machin, taken in 1671, amounted to £14 19s. whilst that of John Broadhurst of the same year was as much as £435 8s. 1d. including £111 3s. 1d. for "two counter drawers, potts, glasses, mortars, stills, drugs, physical compositions and grocery." whilst the "shop books, bills and other debts" were £250. John Cooper was one of the assessors.

James Lee who died on Jan. 23, 1768, aged 61, left £80. In the next century James Aslet, a druggist whose will was proved on Oct. 5, 1837 left a considerable amount of property and his estate approached £1,500, an enormous sum for that time. Among his bequests were an encyclopedia of about 80 volumes to his son John White Aslet and his house, its contents and his stock-in-trade to another son William, presumably his successor in the business.

The sufferings of Sarah Johnson.

There is a tombstone to Sarah Johnson preserved in the Old Rectory at Loughborough which reads:—

"In memory of Sarah Johnson, wife of Moses Johnson, who

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died August 4th. 1819, aged 28 years. Sarah Johnson was tapped for ascites 28 times, 6 operations (sic) by Mr. Vickars, 22 by Mr. Brown of Wimeswold."

The periods during which these operations were carried out and the amounts of fluid removed are listed and the numbers of tappings are 28 with the removal of 310 gallons, one quart, and 1 pint of fluid.

Leicester apothecaries

Turning to the County town we find that several Leicester apothecaries held high office in the town.

William Callis

William Callis, apothecary, became Mayor in 1664. He was born in about 1610, the son of a tailor of the same name, admitted a Freeman in 1633, elected a councillor in 1640, an alderman on March 15 1659/60 and a bailiff in 1662. In 1636 he married Helen Averne of Hinckley and they had several sons and daughters.

During his Mayoralty, James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II, went to Leicester and was entertained by the Mayor and Corporation at a cost of £16 3s 10d. In January 1665 King Charles II granted a Charter to the inhabitants.

Alderman Callis was buried at St. Martin's on October 8, 1672 and his will was proved a week later. Among the witnesses of the will were Daniel Hudson, an apothecary and Daniel Higgs who issued a token in 1667. On it he is described as a mercer, but, he may have been an apothecary.

John Cracroft

John Cracroft, who was a chamberlain in 1683 and an alderman in 1686, was a member of an armigerous family of great antiquity of Lincolnshire. The ancestry of the family can be traced to the time of Henry III.

John was the son of John Cracroft of Spalding and was baptised there on February 22 1651/2 and after a short residence in Market Deeping settled at Leicester taking up his freedom on April 10, 1682. He may have been the John Cracroft of Stamford who, on March 2, 1674/5 "because he servd. seaven yeares app'ntice to Wm. Stroud was admitted to scot and lott and sworne." He may also have been related to Thomas Cracroft of Burgh, Lincs. who in 1666 issued a token bearing a large cross pattée. Although Thomas is described on it as a mercer he was probably an apothecary.

Alderman John Cracroft was married twice: in October 1675 to Maria Greene by whom he had several children. She died in 1681. He had two sons and two daughters by his second wife Alice.

He was churchwarden of St. Martin's in 1687 and his name appeared as an alderman in the Hall Book for the last time in 1706 when he may have died or left Leicester.

Henry Pate

On August 7 a "stranger" and chirurgeon Henry Pate was admitted as a freeman of Leicester. He became a chamberlain in 1681, an alderman in 1685 and for some years was the landlord of the inn known as the Bear and Swan. His wife Mary died in 1702 and he died without issue and was buried at St. Martin's on June 29 1705 at the age of about 67.

William Holmes

William Holmes, druggist, was born around 1724. His parentage has not been fully established but he is believed to be descended from the Holmes of Peckleton, Leicestershire. He was admitted a freeman of Leicester as a stranger on November 15, 1753, elected Chamberlain in 1757, alderman in 1762 and Mayor in 1767. His first wife Sara died on May 26, 1752 aged 35 and his second Ann, née Turnedge, survived him.

He died on March 28, 1770 aged 56 and was buried at St. Margaret's where there is a monument to him. His will was dated March 23, 1770 and was proved in London on February 6, 1771. His widow evidentally carried on the business for the Leicester and Nottingham Journal of December 3, 1773 carried an advertisement for Daffy's Elixir sold by Mrs. Holmes, druggist in Leicester.

On October 8, 1774 Theophilus Holmes, druggist and tea dealer, near the Coal Hill, Liecester advertised that he had taken over the house recently occupied by Mrs. A. Holmes and would carry on the business.

The Swinfen family

Edmund Swinfen, surgeon and druggist who was Mayor in 1804 was the son of Richard Swinfen, surgeon of Hinckley and later of Leicester. They were descended from the ancient family of Swinfen, Staffs. at the time of Henry II. At Camden's Visitation for registering arms, taken in 1617, the Leicestershire branch of the family was seated at Sutton Cheney where it had been since about 1446. Its arms are very similar to those of the Staffordshire family. Edmund was baptised in Hinckley on August 15, 1760, purchased his freedom of Leicester in 1783 for £20 and became Mayor in 1804.

He had a house and business in Market street, a warehouse and stables in Horsefair Street, a garden with a summer house, chair house and other buildings in Sanvey Gate and a close in St. Margaret's Parish. Swinfen died on September 17, 1811 aged 51. There is a mural tablet to him and his wife at St. Margaret's. He was sometimes called "druggist" and others "surgeon and druggist".

In his long will he left £10 to Thomas White, a former apprentice "now of London". He left to his son Richard B. Swinfen his business and an estate in Coventry under the testator's marriage settlement. In his will he stated that he had delivered to his son Richard B. Swinfen the receipts and prescriptions "whence all nostrums or proprietary medicines are prepared and had fully instructed him regarding the true and genuine composition and had not made these things known to anyone else."

These must have included Swinfen's Electuary for fits of stone and gravel which had been advertised in the Leicester and Nottingham Journal on December 4, 1773 by Swinfen, surgeon of Hinckley, presumably by Richard, Edmund's father.

The same Journal of January 22, 1774 included an advertisement for "Pullin's antiscorbutic Pills—for impurities of the blood. Each box sealed with Swinfen's Family arms to prevent counterfeits. 2s 6d a box.

The Coleman family

There were several apothecaries called Coleman in Leicestershire and they were probably related to each other. Thomas Coleman of Market Harborough married Mary Cawdrey on December 4, 1639 and died intestate in 1660. His estate was administered by his widow and by Richard Coleman another apothecary. An inventory of his goods was taken by four people including Thomas Heyrick who issued a token in 1668 and may have been an apothecary. This inventory must have been 6 feet long.

On May 18, 1649 Ralph Coleman, son of William, "Citizen & Merchant Tailor of London was apprenticed to Richard Coleman of Leicester, apothecary, from June 24 last." Ralph settled in Burton Overy, a village midway between Leicester and Market Harborough. He issued an undated token bearing a cross patonce on a shield.

In the Leicester archives there is the inventory of Josiah Coleman, apothecary of that city which was taken on December 11, 1704 and amounted to £365 19s 0½d. The shop goods and utensils belonging to it were worth £166 13s 2d.

John Penford

John Penford of Leicester who died in 1742 left a very long will dated July 16, 1742. It was proved by his widow during October of that year.

He must have been a wealthy man as he had land and property in Oakham in Rutland, Leicester, Rearsby, Glenfield, Upton, Hinckley and Burback in Leicestershire and Wibtoft in Warwickshire.

Most of his estate was left to his wife for her lifetime and then on trust with several of his friends for them "to maintain and provide for in all things, according to his degree and quality and capacity my said son Thomas Penford during his natural life".

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John Bott

At last year's British Pharmaceutical Conference the President of the Society Mrs Burnby mentioned Septimus Bott of Coventry who married Joan, the widow of Thomas Pigeon who had been Mayor of that city in 1661, and Thomas Bott, the son of Septimus, an apothecary of Derby.

Septimus was probably the apothecary of that name who was admitted to the London Company by Redemption at the request of the Chamberlain on June 16, 1670. Thomas may have been the person who issued a token in Derby in 1669.

We have found the administration and inventory of John Bott, apothecary of Leicester who died in 1711.

The Ling family of Market Harborough

Elizabeth Lyng of Market Harborough issued an undated token bearing a mortar and pestle. She died in 1696 and there is a record of the administration of her will in the Leicestershire Record Office but, unfortunately, the documents are missing. In the record her name is spelled Ling.

The will of Richard Ling, apothecary, was proved in 1686.

William Ling, an apothecary, is shown in the Public Records Office as having had an apprentice bound to him on November 17, 1714, made a will in 1750 and an inventory of his estate was taken on November 3 of that year and amounted to £18 15s. He mentions his mother and sister, both called Mary and his brother Richard, who was also an apothecary and who died in 1755.

John Lambert of Melton Mowbray.

There is a long inventory of John Lambert of Melton Mowbray who died in 1742. It includes many drugs worth £44 18s 3d & book debts of £12 2s 3d. Among his instruments were "ten lancetts and a catheter at 7s."

He must have used a horse for his rounds as, among his assets were a saddle Bridle and wip (sic)" valued at 10s.

The appraisal was made by John Fordyce and Richard Judd, apothecaries.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The apothecaries of Nottingham issued more tokens than those of any other town except London and there were several other issuers of tokens in other towns of the county.

The following Nottingham apothecaries issued tokens bearing the arms of the London Society of Apothecarie:—John Berridge, Robert Crompton, Samuel Garner, Their tokens were all undated. Joseph Innocent, 1667, John Parker, Samuel Smith and Henry Truman issued similar token all dated 1664. Stephen Garner issued one with a rhinoceros (undated) as did Samuel Smith in 1667.

Joshua Hill

Joshua Hill of Nottingham issued in 1667 a token bearing an Unicorn. We suspected that he might be an apothecary and we have found his will which proves that he was. It was dated February 25, 1667/8 and was proved on May 27, 1678. Unfortunately it is in poor condition. He wished to be buried in the Chancel of St. Peter's Nottingham "Near to my children". He left his house etc. to his wife Mary for life and then to Anne, his only daughter.

The Garner Family

There were several apothecaries in the Garner family. Adrian played a prominent part in civic life. He was present during the visit of James I in 1616 and in 1634 was charged with the task of having the mace altered and regilded. He was elected Chamberlain in 1643.

He died in 1672 and his will was proved on June 21 of that year. He left all his land, houses etc. to his wife Anne for life and then various bequests to his numerous children.

Samuel, one of the token issuers was left "the house wherein I dwell in Low Pavement, Nottingham, for ever."

Stephen, the other token issuer, was to receive "the land lying in ye sandfield and a garden for ever and to his children £5 each."

Samuel, described as a widower and pharmacopola, married Mary James of Ashworth, a spinster of 40 at Nuthall on October 3, 1685.

Stephen's will was proved at Nottingham on February 15, 1705. Andrew Garner was mentioned in 1638, also as a pharmacopola but we have not yet traced his relationship to the others.

John Berridge

John Berridge of St. Mary's, apothecary, married Elizabeth Whitwicke, widow at Radford on April 23, 1664.

Robert Crampton

Robert Crampton, bachelor and pharmacopola married Katherine Richards, widow, on September 28, 1664, either at St. Peter's or St. Mary's.

The Parker Family

The father of the token issuer William Parker was also an apothecary. In 1624 he was fined 10s for fighting in the parish church of St. Peter. He died in 1662 and wished to be buried in "St. Mary's". His will is four pages long. He left a considerable amount of land, property and money to go, after his wife's death to his children of whom John was the eldest. John became mayor of Nottingham in 1679 and 1686. In 1669, along with Master Ralph he was asked to "provide halfepence, stampt with the Armes of this corporation to the value of 15 li".

On May 27, 1719 he took the inventory of William Bunby, apothecary.

Benjamin Rickards

The will of Benjamin Rickards was proved on February 28, 1678. He left several hundred pounds, mainly to his children.

Henry Truman

Henry Truman, bachelor and pharmacopola married Mary Selbye, spinster, at Bulwell on June 24, 1664.

The Cam Family of Newark

There were numerous apothecary relatives of the token issuer, Henry Cam. His father Matthew, also an apothecary, was a wealthy man and left a large amount of land, property and money in his will dated June 12, 1623 proved in 1625. Henry was his eldest son. In 1641 Henry was compounded for delinquency because he supported the King and was fined £51 18s 0d. This does not appear to have impeded his career as he was elected Mayor in 1647. He was buried on March 6, 1671/2. Wm. Cam, surgeon apothecary died in 1789.

The Cooling Family of Newark

The Cooling family was also a prolific family of apothecaries of Newark. Dennis (1) the token issuer was Mayor in 1677 and died in 1689 leaving about £100 including "Goods in shop—£54 15s 0½d." His widow, Elizabeth died in 1683 and left to their son John "Over and above what is given to him by my late husband Dennis, the bed, bedding, furniture, in the matted chamber, all goods in the Hall and all the drugs, shop goods, materials and utensils in the shop, also two silver spoons marked M.T. and E.T."

John died in 1702 and left a considerable amount of property. The estate amounted to about £600.

Another Dennis Cooling, apothecary, died a bachelor in 1764, and left among other bequests a bond to his father John, described as a labourer.

Robert Clegge

Robert Clegg of Mansfield, the token issuer, left a long will which was proved on September 30, 1662. There is a complete inventory of his assets including drugs and tobacco which amounts to £612 17s 10d.

In the will he left a bond of £200 to Richard Burbidge, apothecary of Mansfield who married Ann Clegg, possibly his sister. She was an executor of the will.

This paper has, of necessity, dealt sketchily with only a few of the very numerous apothecaries of the Midlands but we hope that it illustrates the wealth of material that is in the archives of the counties.

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PHARMACEUTICAL HISTORIAN

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Newsletter of the BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY
Contributions to the Editor: Arthur Wright F.P.S., D.B.A. · 36 York Place · Edinburgh · EH1 3HU

SPRING CONFERENCE

The Society's Spring Conference is being held at Bristol and accommodation has been reserved in the Hiatt Baker Hall, April 6-8, 1979. Topics suggested for possible inclusion in the Conference programme now being considered by the committee are:-

Ceramics, the Merchant Venturers, the Barber Surgeons of Bristol and the Quakers.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE 1979 EXETER

A note for the diary. The History Session is likely to be arranged during the afternoon of Thursday, September 13.

FOUNDATION LECTURE

Another date to remember, the Foundation Lecture for 1979 will be given by Dr. L. G. Goodwin on Thursday, March 8. His topic will be "Medicines for the Tropics".

CATHEDRAL "CHEMIST'S WINDOW"

Contributions are being sought towards the restoration of a window at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 1PF. The stained glass window, known as the "Chemist's Window", was first set up to honour the memory of Joseph Garnett, a Newcastle chemist and druggist, who was also a noted philanthropist and benefactor around 1840. Badly damaged over the years, the window is now dismantled and in need of restoration. Contributions should be sent to Mr. C. G. H. Spafford, Provost, at the Cathedral.

OFFICERS

At recent committee meetings, the following office bearers were elected:-

Miss D. A. Hutton, President
Mr. A. Wright, Vice-President
Dr. W. E. Court and Dr. T. D. Whittet, Secretaries
Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, Treasurer

CONGRATULATIONS

Dr T. D. Whittet has been appointed a member of the Committee of Management of the Chelsea Physic Garden. Dr Whittet recently received the Donald E. Francke medal during the 13th annual American Society of Hospital Pharmacists meeting in San Antonio, Texas, USA. The medal is presented for significant international contributions to hospital pharmacy. Dr Whittet's address was "The Transition from Apothecary to Pharmacist in British Hospitals".

1979

The president and officers of the Society wish all members a new year of happiness and great prosperity.

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House and Home for Apothecaries and Druggists

by J. BURNBY

Just how our pharmaceutical forbears lived is always an intriguing thought, and yet, we know remarkably little about their lives, their standards of living or even of the houses in which they lived. Nevertheless a glimpse can sometimes be obtained.

The Vinters' Company of London records relate that, John Collier, apothecary, in 1720 lived on the north side of Thames Street near the north gateway into Queenhith and next door to the Queen's Head Tavern, but give no further information. About Thomas Manning, citizen and apothecary, who had a messuage or tenement on Garlick Hill they relate a little more. On 25 December 1716 he took out a lease on the premises for 21 years, having to pay £28 a year and be responsible for all repairs. The building ran for just over 31 feet along the road and was 27 feet deep. Joseph Nicholson's house and vault in Salisbury Alley (or Court as it was also called) had a street front of only 14 feet 8 inches, but ran back for 37 feet. The rent in this case was £27 a year; the lease was for eleven years from 24 June 1701 and expressly stated that there was to be no sub-letting. The schedule of the landlord, that is the Vintners' Company, gives a detailed description of the building.

It was four storied. The shop on the ground floor had a 'frontice piece' in the Corinthian style and over the window a cove (alcove); there was a large sash window and a framed door with eight panels which had a stock lock and two bolts. The interior had a dado with impost moulding. Behind the shop lay the back parlour, as it had only one window with three lights and an iron casement with inside shutter, it must have been very dark. In the room was a "beaufet" (a sideboard or buffet) with a compass lock, a cupboard with three shelves and a moulded chimney piece with a marble slab hearth. The room was wainscotted round to the top with "Bolection work".

The kitchen had two windows, a dresser with four shelves, a lead sink, a deal chimney piece, a pair of spits and was skirted all round. In the backyard, which was paved with "broad stones" was a stable, a coal hole, a vault, a weather board still-house and leaden cistern. There were two rooms on the first floor, both of which were well appointed, particularly the back room with its two sash windows with inside and outside shutters with bolts, and a brass lock to the door. The landing was wainscotted up to three foot high and then plastered; it led to two rooms on the second floor above which were two garrets.

The next occupier was Edmund Chapman, another apothecary. In 1737 he signed a 21 year lease at the same rent but before it was completed it was taken over by Jane Griffen, milliner. She had to pay out £60 on repairs and what was as bad the rent was increased to £30 a year. Four years before Jane had arrived in the Court another apothecary, Joshua Price, had started practice there. John Case, carpenter, had leased the tenement in 1732 for 21 years and when the contract was within one year of its expiry date a new lease was made with Price.

This house was also four storied but rather longer and even narrower. Like the Nicholson house there were two garrets and two rooms on both the second and first floors but on the ground floor there was only the shop with apparently no parlour or kitchen. In the yard was "a bogg house and door with a bolt" and also "a trunk to bring the water"; such an amenity had not been mentioned in the other tenement. The shop possessed only sliding shutters and a stove chimney. In general the house gives an impression of greater poverty which is borne out by the fact that Joshua paid only £10 a year.

A more impressive dwelling and place of business belonged to a druggist just round the corner in Fleet Street. On 20 June 1729 Cornelius Lyde, druggist, made an indenture with the master, wardens, freemen and commonalty of the Mistery of Vintners, whereby after agreeing to have £200 worth of repairs done in the next two years and paying a rent of £50 a year, he became the lessee of a messuage called the "Black Lyon".

The description of the shop is worth quoting in full. "The Front Shop: wainscotted up to the ceiling, two large sash windows in front glazed with crown glass run double, outside shutters and iron pins and keys, a sash door with a shutter with a large H hinges and spring lock and two iron bolts and brass nob latch, a Gothick sash over the door, a Tuscan frontice piece with a pediment and intablature covered with lead; the passage through the shop parted off with sliding shutters and grooved, and a partition across the shop with a sash door and a pair of folding sash doors and sash windows run single, all glazed with crown glass . . ."

Behind lay the back shop and warehouse, a back room and a little back room, out of which rose the stairs which had twisted balusters and carved brackets, and a stone paved kitchen. It was equipped with a closet with a "wyre door", and two dressers, one large, a cupboard, a sink with another cupboard below and a large lead cistern above with a brass cock and lead pipe "from the Tree and brass cock in ditto". The house had a water supply from the late street. There was also a pantry.

The "privy with two seats" was outside in the yard which was paved with Purbeck stone. Off the kitchen there was a "room on the landing" out of which led the cellar stairs. There were four cellars altogether, two front cellars, a wine cellar and a small beer cellar. Walking along a glazed passage one reached the counting house. It was a comfortable room with two sash windows, a wooden chimney piece with a shelf and a marble slabl and firestone hearth set with white tiles. There was a twelve light skylight with outside shutters, and the second door led to the little warehouse. An other, smaller counting house was behind the first.

On the first floor there was a wainscotted back room with wooden chimney piece and marble fire place, a little back room "skirted and hung with paper", and a dining room. This room was wainscotted to the ceiling with bolection[1] work and had three sash windows. The chimney surround was set with "Blew tiles", probably Dutch tiles as were found in the houses in Salisbury Court. On the second and third floors there were again three rooms and in the attics three garrets. Along the front of the building at roof level was a "Modilion cornice"[2] covered with lead. There was also a lead covered cove and the Company's arms in stone on the front.

After Cornelius Lyde came Shute Adams, another druggist. In spite of the £200 Lyde had had to pay for repairs Adams was forced to lay out a further £330 3s. 5d., a massive sum of money. Two new Portland chimney pieces were installed, 73 yards of old wainscotting were taken down in the dining room, altered and re-affixed, 17 steps were repaired, the top of the chimney mended, several old windows replaced, the yard and kitchen largely re-paved,

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1) Bolection: a term applied to mouldings which project before the face of the work which they decorate as a raised moulding round a panel. O.E.D.

2) Modillion: A projecting bracket placed in series under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian, Composite and Roman Ionic orders. O.E.D.

3) At this time the term 'china man' was usually given to merchants trading with China.

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and 140 feet of paving repaired in the street, just to mention a few items. The modil(l)ion cornice was also supposed to be removed and replaced "by a parapet walk coped with a stone," but this does not seem to have taken place as it was still there in 1762. In May of that year the premises were let to Charles Vere, china-man.[3]

Although a good idea of the houses of Lyde, Nicholson and Price can be gained from the schedules, an illustration would give additional information, but so far none have been found. In the provinces we are rather more fortunate.

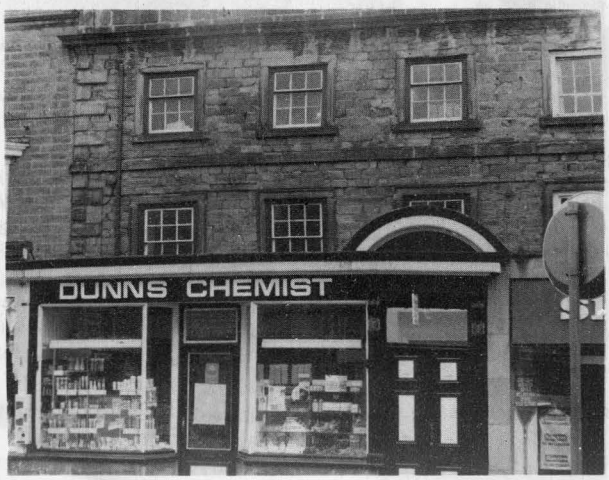
Somewhere between 1719 and 1736, according to Stukeley, a once fine old building was demolished in the High Street, Stamford, and a new one erected by a certain Thomas Moore. Even at that date there may have been shops but certainly rather later in the 18th century a pair of dignified shop fronts were added. At the same time, what has been described as an "apothecary's workshop" was added in the yard behind. Unhappily it has been recently destroyed. It consisted of three bays of one storey which had a barrel vaulted ceiling and formed the plaster floor to the attic in a mansard roof. In the rear wall were round headed recesses which not long ago contained boilers and other apparatus. The eastern one of the pair of shops remained a pharmacy until 1968. Next door to it, Thomas Mills, druggist, in about 1820 built his three storied house with attics in a hipped mansard roof which conformed well with the earlier building.

In December 1970 "The Pharmaceutical Historian" published an article on some Derbyshire apothecaries which included the Denman family of Bakewell, some of whom rose to national fame. The practice and home of John and Joseph Denman, father and son, was situated right in the centre of the busy little market town. Early in the 19th century it housed a private boarding school, then in the 1890's it was converted into shops. Happily one of them is a pharmacy.

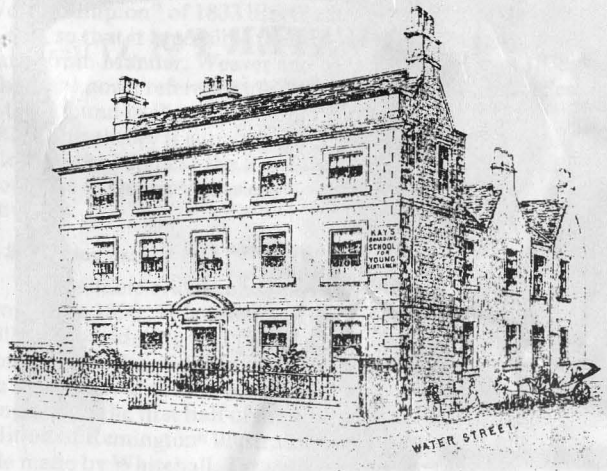
19 High Street, Stamford, which dates back to the 1720's Mills, the druggist's house is No. 20.

Acknowledgements

The photograph of 19 and 20 High St., Stamford is by kind permission of the Historical Monuments Commission.



Part of the Denman's house as it is today (1976). There is a cafe and craft shop on the first floor.



Bridge Street House, the home of the Denmans, as it appeared when it became a boys' boarding school.

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Antiques of Mander, Weaver and Co. Wolverhampton.

by W. A. JACKSON

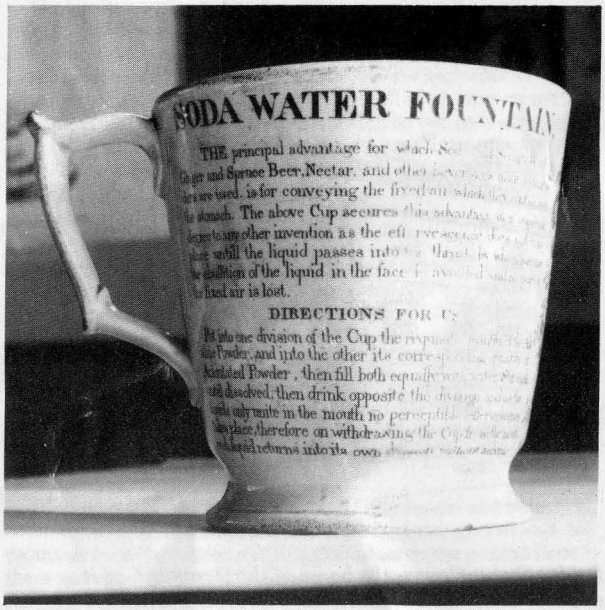
Graduated pill tiles are relatively uncommon, and those bearing the name of the manufacturer or factor are even scarcer. In fact I know of only two, — one made for Mander, Weaver & Co., and the other manufactured by Wedgwood for the American market, so I consider myself fortunate to have been able to purchase one of the former last year.

It is a rectangular earthenware slab, 8 x 10 ins near one end of which, in underglaze black printing, are the words:-

MANDER WEAVER & CO.
Chemical Laboratory.
Wolverhampton.
ESTABLISHED 1773.'

The inscription is surrounded by an elaborate frame, above which are two coats of arms supported by a lion and a unicorn and surmounted by a crown. That on the left appears to be the Royal Coat of Arms for the period 1801 to 1837. Towards the other end of the tile is a line 6 inches long, divided into four sections marked 6, 12, 18 and 24 respectively, each section having six subdivisions. In use, the ingredients for the pills were massed and rolled into an even pipe of the correct length for the number of pills to be made. This was then placed on the scale and cut into individual pills with a spatula or knife. These would then have been rounded between finger and thumb, possibly being finished with a boxwood pill rounder.

Similar tiles are to be found in the Apothecary's shop at Kirkstall Abbey House Museum, Leeds,[1] and in Worcester County Museum.[2] The one in Leeds is said to be dated 1778, but I have not been able to confirm or refute this to date. The other tile was not on display when I visited the museum earlier this year. The staff on duty thought that it was in the reserve collection but were not sure of its exact location, so anyone wishing to examine it would be well advised to give advance warning.



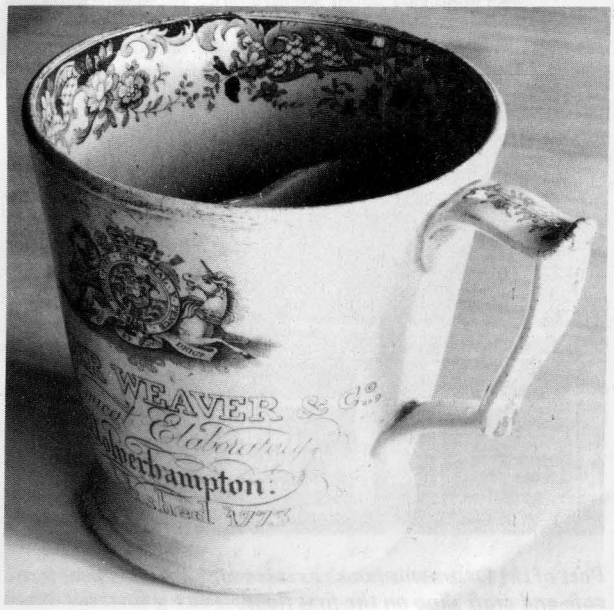
Salford City Museum and Art Gallery contains a street, Lark Hill Place, which is composed of houses and shops built and furnished with materials ranging in date from the 17th to the 19th centuries. It includes the 'shop' of John Hamer, Chemist and Druggist, which contains many items of interest to the pharmaceutical historian, — in particular, a cup which may well be unique.

This was made for Mander, Weaver & Co., and is divided internally by a septum which reaches almost to the rim. On the front, in underglaze brown printing, is the Royal Coat of Arms for the period 1801 to 1837, and the words;

'MANDER WEAVER & Co.
Chemical Elaboratory,
Wolverhampton.
Established 1773.'

Fortunately, we are left in no doubt as to its function. The back of the cup carries the following, line by line:

'SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.
The principal advantage for which Soda and Seidlitz Water,
Ginger and Spruce Beer, Nectar, and other beverages made from Pow-
ders are used, is for conveying the fixed air which they contain into
the stomach. The above Cup secures this advantage in a superior
degree to any other invention as the effervescence does not take
place untill (sic) the liquid passes into the throat, by which means
the ebullition of the liquid in the face is avoided and no part of
the fixed air is lost.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
Put into one division of the Cup the requisite quantity of the Alk-
aline Powder, and into the other its corresponding quantity of
Acidulated Powder, then fill both equally with water. Stir each



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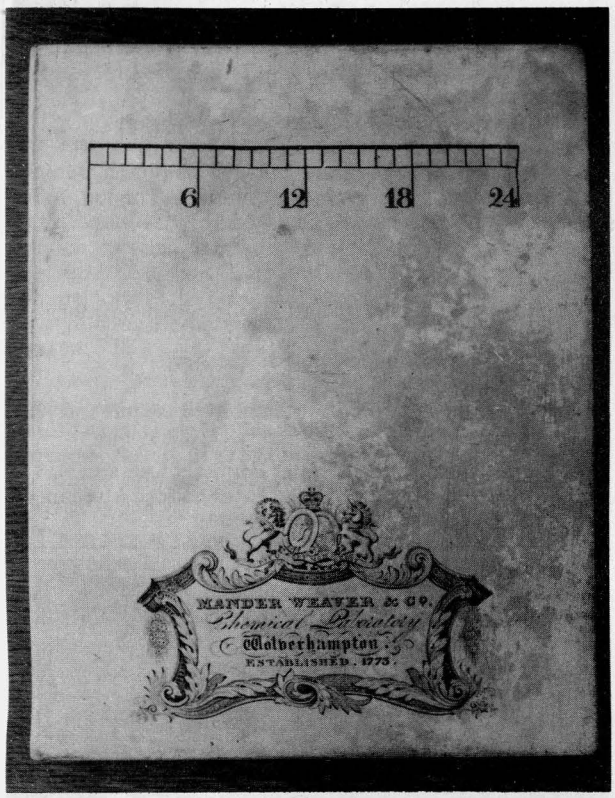

until dissolved, then drink opposite the division, and as the liquids only unite in the mouth no perceptible effervescence takes place, therefore on withdrawing the Cup from the mouth each liquid returns into its own division without mixing.'

Internally, the cup has a floral border below the rim, and the handle is decorated with flowers. The base bears the printed mark 'HACKWOOD'. This mark was used from 1827 to 1855, but as several potters were in business at Shelton or Hanley during this period, the mark cannot be attributed with certainty.

Who were Mander, Weaver & Co., and when were these articles made for them? Geoffrey Le M. Mander's book "The History of The Mander Brothers"[4] contains an account of the foundation and progress of the firm, and it is from this that the following details are taken.

John Mander was born on July 13, 1754. Details of his education are not certain, but it is probable that he attended Wolverhampton Grammar School (there are no school lists earlier than 1832), and was apprenticed to a chemist on leaving school. However, the rate books show that he founded his factory in King Street in 1773. Here he produced chemicals, including calomel and other mercurials which were much in demand at this time, for the London market.

On May 17, 1790 he purchased some property for £600 from John Fowler. This comprised four houses, (two facing Cock Street and two others reached by a passage running from Cock Street to John Street), and a large open space at the back of the houses which was used as gardens. Workshops and warehouses were built on this space, and the two houses on Cock Street were later used as the counting house and a warehouse. About this time, a wealthy businessman named William Bacon joined the firm, and it may have been his additional capital which made the change of premises and rapid expansion possible. The company was then trading under the name of Mander & Bacon. In 1800, John Mander purchased the adjoining property, which consisted of three houses with gardens behind them, and again the gardens were used as building land to extend the factory.

On December 29, 1803, when John Weaver joined them, the business became known as Mander, Bacon & Weaver. Weaver was an energetic businessman who established trade connections in Lancashire and Yorkshire as well as Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

John Mander retired in 1816, and William Bacon died in 1818, being replaced by John Mander's nephew, Benjamin Parton Mander. The name of the company changed again, becoming Mander, Weaver & Mander.

Benjamin retired in 1838, leaving John Weaver in charge, and the name changed once more, becoming Mander, Weaver & Co. Weaver died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Frederick who was already employed there. The firm continued under his management until 1873, when it was purchased by the Reade Brothers.

In addition to the home market, the company had been one of the first to trade in chemicals with the U.S.A., and later with China and the East and West Indies. They were also the first company to manufacture gas in Wolverhampton "...at some unascertained date, to light presumably their own works and for such processes in the manufacture of chemicals as required heat."[5]

From this account, the various titles of the firm would appear to have been:

1773.	John Mander.
1790. (circa)	Mander & Bacon.
1803.	Mander, Bacon & Weaver.
1818.	Mander, Weaver & Mander.
1838. (?)	Mander, Weaver & Co.
1873.	Reade Brothers.

This list is largely confirmed by the directories of the period. (See Appendix.) However, Bridgen's "Directory of Wolverhampton" of 1833 lists the firm as Mander, Weaver & Co., so that it is possible that the company changed its name from Mander, Weaver and Mander earlier than 1838. The last known reference under this name in the directories is to be found in Pigot's "Commercial Directory of 1818 - 1820. This theory is supported by the fact that both the pill tiles and the cup bear the Royal Arms for 1801 to 1837, and not those of Queen Victoria which were used from 1837 onwards.

A Surprising date

The available evidence suggests that the tiles and cup date from circa 1830. This seems a surprisingly late date for the pill tile, considering that pill machines were in use on the continent by the middle of the 18th century. Little seems to be known about the extent to which they were used in England in the first half of the 19th century, but the 1894 edition of Remington[6] illustrates a graduated glass pill tile made by Whitehall, Tatum & Co. in America, and advocates the use of this rather than one of "queen's-ware or porcelain" as these were subject to staining. The truth of this is well illustrated by my own tile.

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It would be interesting to know if any other antiques of Mander, Weaver & Co. are to be found in museums or private collections in this country, or indeed in America which may well have imported druggists' sundries as well as chemicals from them.

Appendix.

List of entries from local directories.

1781. Pearson & Rollason's "Birmingham Directory", John Mander: druggist & chemist.

1805-07. "Triennial Directory", Mander, Bacon & Weaver, chemists and druggists, Cock Street.

1809-11. "Holden's Directory", Mander, Bacon & Weaver, chymists (sic) and druggists, Cock Street.

1818-20. Pigot's "Commercial Directory", Mander, Weaver & Mander, Cock Street.

1833. Bridgen's "Directory of Wolverhampton", Mander, Weaver & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, Cock Street.

1838. Bridgen's "Directory of Wolverhampton", Mander, Weaver & Co., chemical laboratory, est. 1773, Cock Street.

1839. Robson's "London & Birmingham Directory", Mander & Weaver, chemical laboratory, Cock Street. (Also listed elsewhere in the directory as manufacturing chemists.)

1847. Bridgen's "Wolverhampton Post Office Directory", Mander, Weaver Son & Co., wholesale operative chemists and merchants, Cock Street.

1849. Williams' "Wolverhampton Directory", Mander, Weaver & Sons, manufacturing chemists for home and exportation, Cock Street.

1855. Francis White & Co., Sheffield. "New Commercial Directory & Topography of Birmingham....including....Wolverhampton", Mander, Weaver & Co., manufacturing chemists, Cock Street.

1858 Dix & Co's "Birmingham Directory" Mander, Weaver & Co., manufacturing chemists, 12, Cock Street, and John Street.

1862-63. Jones & Co.'s "Trades, Directory of Wolverhampton", Mander, Weaver & Co., manufacturing chemists and druggists, Cock Street, Wolverhampton.

1869. White's "Directory of Birmingham", Mander, Weaver & Co., manufacturing chemists and merchants, 11, Victoria Street, & St. John Street. (The name of Cock Street was changed to Victoria Street in 1866 to commemorate the visit of Queen Victoria to Wolverhampton.)

1870. "Birmingham & District Directory", Mander, Weaver & Co., manufacturing chemists and merchants, 11, Victoria Street and St. John Street.

1873. White's "Birmingham Directory", No longer listed as Mander, Weaver & Co.

References.

1. Chemist & Druggist, 1956, June 30, p. 580.
2. "Antiques of the Pharmacy" by L.G. Matthews, G. Bell & Sons, London, 1971, p. 15 & plate 14.
3. "Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks" by Geoffrey A. Godden, Barrie & Jenkins, London, 1970, p.299.
4. "The History of the Mander Brothers", by Geoffrey Le M. Mander, printed by Whitehead's of Wolverhampton, 1955, publisher's name not stated but probably Mander Brothers' Ltd.
5. "History of Wolverhampton" by G. Mander, Wolverhampton Corporation, 1950.
6. "The Practice of Pharmacy" (Third Edition) by Joseph P. Remington, J. B. Lippincott Company, London, 1894, pp. 1216-17.

Acknowledgements.

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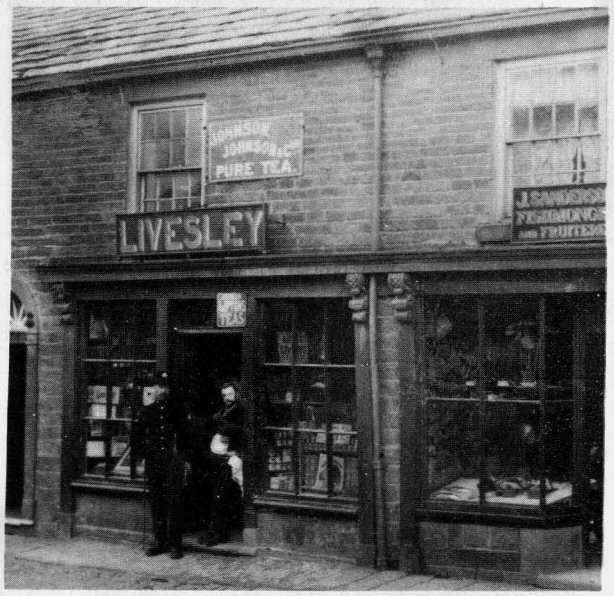
Photographs of the Soda Water Fountain Cup are reproduced by courtesy of The City of Salford Museums and Art Gallery.



A family business

The chemist shop illustrated belonged to my great grandfather, Alfred Livesley, who came onto the Register by virtue of the fact that he was practising when the first Register was set up.

His three sons all qualified and his eldest, Thomas Henry, my grandfather is the gentleman in the doorway. The shop was one of a number owned by Alfred and is situated at Canal Street, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire. My father, Eric, Thomas Henry's son thinks that from his appearance the date will be about 1883. He makes the following comments:-

The sign over the shop, a plain, blunt, 'Livesley'. All the locals would know that Mr. Livesley was the chemist so it wasn't considered necessary to add "Chemist" to the shop sign. Passing trade must have been slight. The second gentleman was a policeman. Note the overall that Thomas Henry is wearing and the casual stance of a young man.

C. A. Livesley

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The Millenary of the Loving Cup Ceremony

by T. D. WHITTET

At the banquets of all of the City Livery Companies of London, of which the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries is one, the Loving Cup Ceremony is performed. It commemorates the murder of Edward (Eadward), the Martyr, King of the English, at Corfe Castle on March 18 in the year 978.

Edward the eldest son of Eadgar and his first wife Aethelflaed, was probably born in 963. He was brought up as his father's heir and his education was entrusted to Sideman, Bishop of Crediton, who instructed him in the scriptures. Edward is said to have developed into a stout and hardy lad.

When he was about 12 years old he succeeded his father. Some nobles opposed his election, however, and claimed that he had a hot temper and used to abuse and beat his attendants.

Although it is likely that he was imperious and quick tempered, his faults may have been exaggerated by the supporters of his step-mother Aelfthryth, Eadgar's widow who put forward the claims of her own son Aethelred, generally known as 'the Unready', although the Saxon term 'unraed' applied to him meant ill-advised.

According to the earliest detailed accounts of the murder quoted in the Dictionary of National Biography[1] and by Lloyd, the thegns* of the faction supporting Aethelred, plotted to kill Edward and decided to do so on one of his visits to his step-mother and step-brother.

On the evening of the murder Edward rode to Corfe, in Dorset or Corfe's-Gate, as it was then called from the gap in which the town now stands, where Aethelred was living with his mother. The King had few attendants with him and the thegns of Aelfthryth's household and party came out with their arm in their hands and crowded round him as if to do him honour. Among them was the cup-bearer ready to do his office. One of the throng is said to have seized the King's hand and pulled him forward as though to kiss him, while another seized his left hand. The young King cried "What are ye doing breaking my right hand" and as he leapt from his horse the conspirator on the left stabbed him and he fell dead.

The attempted 'Traitor's Kiss' may have been an embellishment of the story as such a salute would not be offered by a subject to his Sovereign.

In other accounts the King is said to have been stabbed while drinking from a cup offered by his stepmother herself. The cup is usually represented as a large two-handled one as is now used in the Loving-Cup ceremony, but an 18th century engraving (Fig. 1) shows the King drinking from a goblet held in his right hand.

According to some versions the dead King's horse bolted dragging the body which was caught by one foot in a stirrup.

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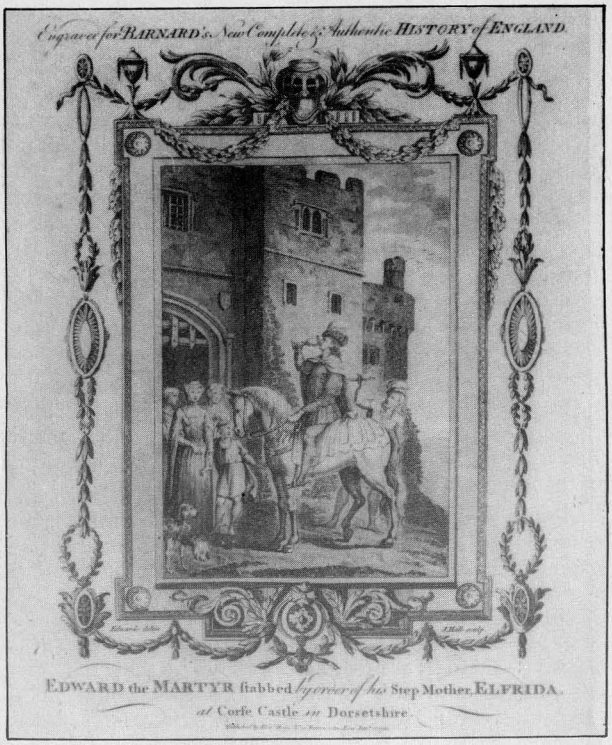
*Thegn is an older version of the word thane and means a person of a rank between the hereditary nobles and the ordinary freemen.



There are also various accounts of his burial. One is that mutilated body was dumped unceremoniously in a well from which a spring of sweet water with curative properties gushed forth where the body had lain. It became known as Edwards Fountain and citizens came to it to receive healing for their eyes. Lloyd states that in 1970 a Romano-British well was excavated about 250 yards North of St. Edward's Bridge which scans the Corfe River, North of the Castle. It is an important looking well with steps leading down inside it, and evidence suggests that it had pagan religious significance. She points out that pagan wells often became associated with saints and that pilgrims then visited them for their healing properties. This well may have become Edward's Fountain.

Another story is that the body was hidden in the hut of an old blind woman who miraculously received her sight on the night of the murder. A church was later built on the site of the hut.

It is also said that when the relics were eventually carried from Wareham to Shaftesbury the horse ridden by the hypocritical Aelfthryth refused to follow in the procession.

In 1001 Aethelred, supposed by some to have been an accomplice in Edward's murder and certainly its beneficiary signed a charter referring to his half-brother as a martyr. It seems unlikely that one as young as he was at the time of the murder would be implicated in it and there is evidence that there was love between the half-brothers and that Aethelred was distressed by the murder.

Seven years later and a mere 30 years after his death a Witan (Anglo-Saxon Parliament) ordered the annual observance of Edward's Mass day within the monastic calendar. He is now often called St. Edward the Martyr and churches have been dedicated to him in several places including Corfe Castle and Cambridge. The miracles attributed to him and his relics have been described by Fell.

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During the Millenary celebrations Keynes[5] attempted to demolish the legend and to exonerate Aelfthryth and Aethelred from complicity in the murder. He pointed out that the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle written while Edward's assassins were still alive, specifically distinguished between Edward's earthly slayers and his earthly kinsmen. He also stated that none of the other contemporary sources implicate either Aelfthryth or Aethelred and indeed they can be construed as exonerating them both.

It seems unlikely, however, that their followers would plan the murder without the consent of at least one of them, probably the former. Moreover contemporary writers would be most unlikely to risk incurring the wrath of the new king and his mother who would obviously wield power in the land.

There is a modern trend of rewriting history to exonerate those traditionally believed to have been responsible for dastardly deeds as, for example, Richard III and the murder of the Princes in the Tower.

Lloyd's book, previously mentioned, which was written to commemorate the millenary, favours the traditional explanations but she also mentions the account by Wulfstan who was Bishop of London, 996 to 1002 and then Archbishop of York until 1023, which stated that Edward's body was burned and that Aethelred was forced into exile by the king's murderers. She quotes Fell[4] as pointing out that this tradition is in direct contradiction to the accounts in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and that burning could have been intended to prevent the survival of any relics.

There are also legends that Aelfthryth repented of her part in the murder and built monasteries in expiation.

The ceremony

It became the custom of the Anglo-Saxon in drinking parties to pass round a large cup, from which each drank in turn to some of the company. He who thus drank stood up and as he lifted the cup with both hands, his body was exposed without any defence to a blow and the occasion was often seized by an enemy to murder him. To prevent this the following plan was adopted:- When one of the company stood up to drink, he required the companion who sat next to him, or some other of the party, to be his pledge — and his companion, if he agreed, stood up also and raised his drawn sword in his hand to defend the drinker.

Nowadays the cup passes round the table, each guest drinking to his neighbour. When the guest about to drink a Loving-Cup stands up those on either side of him should also stand. The guest on one side (No. 1) stands with his back to the guest who is about to drink (No. 2) so as to prevent attack. The latter and the guest on the other side (No. 3) bow to each other; guest No. 3 removes and holds the lid of the cup, guest No. 2 drinks and then wipes the rim of the cup with the napkin attached thereto; the cover is replaced and the two bow to each other again.

The same procedure is followed by guest No. 3 who turns to his next neighbour (No. 4), guest No. 2 meanwhile mounting guard, and guest No. 1 sits down. Only three guests should stand at one time.

In these days of rapid change and decay of tradition it is pleasant to find the London Livery Companies preserving a ceremony that has survived for a thousand years.

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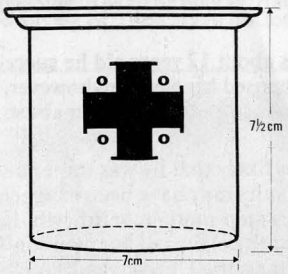
1. Sachs, Richard, The Times, London, March 18th 1978.
2. Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xvii, 5.
3. Lloyd, Rachel, Murder or Sacrifice? Saint Edward King and Martyr Published by Rachel Lloyd c/o Anglebury-Barlett Ltd., St. John's Hill, Wareham, Dorset.
4. Fell, Christine, Edward, King & Martyr, Leeds Texts and Monographs new series (1971) xxviii quoted by Sachs ref. 1 and Lloyd ref. 3.
5. Keynes, Simon. quoted by Sachs ref. 1.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Miss Christine Fell of the Department of English Studies, University of Nottingham for the loan of the negative of the Figure and for permission to reproduce it.



Suggestions please

In the Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, Paris, No. 236, March 1978 there is an article by Rudolf E. A. Dreq, F. Boniface and A. Heller giving the coats of arms and emblems of 15 religious bodies that appear on pharmacy jars. Some of these emblems go back to the medieval period.

That of the Ordre du Saint Sepulcre, a cross potence d' or with four crosslets may date from the end of the 15th century. Some museums and collectors in the U.K. e.g. Maidstone museum have apothecary jars, tin-glazed, bearing an emblem shown on the pot below; it has been suggested that they may have been made for a hospital or infirmary organised by a Confrerie of the Order which used, but modified the Order's emblem, Date? c. 1700. Can any other origin be suggested for these jars?

L.G.M.

History of Pharmacy in Ireland

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has established an Irish History of Pharmacy Society. The officers are:-

Mr M. F. Walsh Chairman
Mr T. A. McGuinn Vice-chairman
Mr J. G. Coleman Secretary

The new Society has been given permission to examine the old records of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin.

When calling for the setting up of the Society at the annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Coleman asked his audience not to be misled into thinking "we are not interested in any happening subsequent to the reign of Brian Boru!" What happened ten years' ago is history". He regretted that nobody had chronicled the recollections of pharmacists who were elderly when he entered pharmacy "a mere fifty years' ago".

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